

The FRANKFORT YEOMAN will be issued daily during the session of the Legislature, which will commence on the first Monday in September. Able reporters will be employed in each House, and accurate reports of proceedings published daily. The ensuing session will be one of tremendous importance, its action involving the future external relations of the State, and that question, in turn, perhaps, involving the mighty issue of peace or war within the Commonwealth. The Yeoman, therefore, will be the most convenient and useful organ of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents. May we not therefore confidently anticipate a large accession to our subscription list? A little effort on the part of our friends will greatly strengthen our hands in this critical emergency; and now, more than ever, should the friends of States Rights rally to the support of their true and faithful organs. It is but a trifle to each subscriber, but the aggregate is indispensable to the publishers, to enable them to continue the issue of a vigorous and dauntless paper in defense of the sacred cause of Southern Rights, imperilled by the persistent aggressions of Northern sectional fanaticism and hatred, and attempted to be struck down by the usurpations of a Military Dictator.

The DAILY YEOMAN for the session will be \$1.50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY YEOMAN will be furnished to subscribers during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
August, 1861.

The Legislature.

The two houses of the General Assembly convened in Frankfort yesterday. The House of Representatives was promptly and thoroughly organized by the election of Mr. Buckner as Speaker, and the choice of all the other officers. The Senate, at the very threshold, encountered the anomalous difficulty of receiving returns of the election of six or seven more members than the Constitution allows to that branch of the Legislature. To facilitate the solution of the difficulty, it was unanimously agreed that the members whose seats were unopposed should be sworn in, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report at ten o'clock this morning upon the rights of other claimants. This agreement impressed us as a proof of the practical good sense of the body, and we trust it will lead to a speedy and just decision upon the rights of all concerned. As to party advantages, one way or another, we do not understand that any will be gained by any theory of settling the strange question which has unfortunately arisen; but, for the sake of establishing a sound precedent that will be entitled to future respect, the matter should be settled on principle alone—sound constitutional principle and popular rights.

The Post-office Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated, and cannot be safely carried, in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the Post-office at Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, Kentucky, and all other post-offices and post routes in Kentucky, west of the Tennessee river, be discontinued, excepting as follows: Route No. 9,652, from Russellville, via Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Melburn, and all post-offices on that route, except Aurora, are continued.—Also route No. 9,654, from Eddyville to Olive, and the post-offices thereon, are continued.

Died in this city, after a long illness, on yesterday, of consumption, Mr. Robert Patterson, aged 22 years, son of the late Senator Patterson, from the Caldwell district. He was a young gentleman of fine intellect and culture, and of noble sentiments, whose exit will be mourned by many relatives and friends to whom he was endeared.

If we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our Freedom will last, and the nobler it will become!!—*Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Transcript—Lincoln's Organ.*

The Usurper's Tyranny Progressing with Monstrous Strides.

In the news department, the reader will find the proclamation of Major-General John C. Fremont, declaring martial law throughout the State of Missouri, and denouncing death, confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, against the opponents of Abe Lincoln's usurpations.

As tending to this tyrannical and bloody manifesto may be to others, it has not surprised us. From a careful study of Abe Lincoln's personal character and qualities, and from the spirit of the dominant material in the Black Republican party, we have believed for months past, as we have repeatedly declared in these columns, that Abe Lincoln, as a man, was false-hearted, perfidious, and treacherous; that his party require the prosecution of this war, not for the professed object of supporting the government and perpetuating the Union, but for the compulsory abolition of slavery; and Lincoln is a willing instrument. Fremont's proclamation establishes the truth of our charges. He was the Abolition candidate for the Presidency in 1856, and he is carrying out the Abolition policy now by a prostitution of the military power of the country. Such a programme of tyranny, despotism, and bloody brutality as his proclamation avows his purpose to enforce by the sword, has seldom had a parallel in the darkest ages of the world. Fremont is the military subordinate of Lincoln, the usurper. He is acting under instructions of his master; and, utterly lawless and unwholesome as his programme is, he is cold-blooded enough to attempt its execution.

Will the people of Kentucky never awaken to a full sense of the terrible degradation which the policy of Lincoln will bring on them? Every vestige of liberty, right, and law will be completely wiped out, if that perjured despot be allowed to go on in his career of tyranny.

The lives, the liberty, the property of the people of Missouri, are all subject to the capricious will of a military subordinate of Lincoln, and we are soon to have another one set over us here in Kentucky. We have a very far higher opinion of Gen. Anderson as a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot, than we have of Fremont; but Gen. Anderson will be required by the Usurper, just like Fremont, to carry out his despotic policy. No department of the Government, not all the departments concurring, have any lawful power to give freedom to slaves; yet here is one of Lincoln's military satraps assuming the power to do what the whole government is incompetent to do.

If the monstrous outrages proposed in Fremont's proclamation be submitted to, the people may make up their minds to submit to the utter destruction of free government and the destruction of every civil right.

We repeat, however, that we are not deceived by this monstrous programme. We have believed, from the first, that Lincoln was capable of perjury and treachery. He proved it in regard to Fort Sumter. He proved it in all his usurpations and illegal and unconstitutional acts in reference to the war. He proved it in signing the Confiscation act. He proved it in the violations of his pledges to Garret Davis, Warner L. Underwood, and John J. Crittenden, to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. Those gentlemen, by trusting his perfidious pledges, have (however undesignedly) aided in deceiving, betraying, and undoing Kentucky. We believed and charged from the first that Lincoln would play false, and violate, as he has done, every pledge. And are we still to trust a perfidious tyrant, and still rely upon impotent statesmanship? Or shall we trust our own valor and fortitude?

What do the War Party Mean?

What do the advocates of the continuance of this insane war mean? Do they mean that a government founded on the voluntary assent of its constituents, can be perpetuated by coercive military force? Do they mean that brave freemen, who know their rights, and know how to use the means of defending them, can be awed or terrified into submission to wrong and coercion by any display of numerical or military power? If they mean that, then are they finally self-deluded. The idea that the people of the South, represented by the victors of Big Bethel, Manassas, and Wilson's Creek, can be subjugated by any amount of military force which those who were represented by the fugitives from those battle-fields can maintain in the field, is utterly preposterous. Have the advocates of this coercive war no conception of the valor and fortitude of the southern people? Can they not comprehend the fact that brave men can die but cannot submit to dishonor? And what terms of honor do the coercionists offer to the proposed victims of their coercive policy? Nothing but abject submission to the unconstitutional rule of a perjured Usurper and Military Dictator and Despot. We are not only required to acquiesce in all the aggressions which Crittenden's amendments were intended to repel and redress, but to submit to degrading chastisement for such aggressions! We are to admit that the implied complaints which Crittenden's amendments urged against the North, were a mere humbug indictment of the North; that the remedies they proposed were mere humbug; and that submission to mere numerical votes and military power, however violative of constitutional rights, is true obedience to the government and the true mode of maintaining the Union. We are required to swear obedience, not to the Constitution, not to the decisions of the Supreme Court, but to the will of Abe Lincoln, whose acts nobody denies to be violations of the Constitution, and whom, therefore, we are justified in denouncing as a perjured Usurper, Tyrant, and Military Despot. Whoever calculates that the people of the South, or the people of Kentucky, can be coerced by military force to submit to unconstitutional, lawless, and tyrannical rule, commits the fatal error of underestimating the valor and fortitude of their chivalric sons.

EARTHQUAKE.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this city about five o'clock on last Saturday morning, but without any damage.

Peace Meetings in Wayne County.

Editor Yeoman: At the earnest solicitation of many friends of both political parties, Rev. W. A. Cooper, Minister of the Baptist Church, in this county, addressed his fellow-citizens at the court-house in this place on last Saturday. The audience was large, and he spoke at length, and made emphatically a peace speech.—Mild, frank, and earnest, it was indeed a masterpiece of the man, orator, and christian. Commencing with the origin of our Government, with an accurate and steady hand, he traced its bright and glowing history down to the inception of our present political troubles, and then turning to the other side of the picture, he truly portrayed our melancholy and heart-rending condition. He thanked his God that while turmoil and confusion reigned triumphant through the land, and our sister States are engaged in a fratricidal war of extermination, Kentucky yet stood aloof, and from her lofty position as mediator, amid the din and strife of battle could be heard her clarion voice crying "Peace be still." He assured his fellow-citizens that the only means under heaven whereby our own State could escape the horrors of civil war, is by preserving in deed and in truth a strict neutrality, and in words of burning eloquence appealed to his countrymen in the name of heaven and humanity to stand firm and prove true to their trust. We will attempt to report the substance of his speech, feeling conscious, as we do, that we could not do him great injustice. Suffice it to say, the speech was well received, and coming from the source it did, is likely to accomplish much good. Like bread cast upon the waters, it will be gathered many days hence.

At the conclusion of his speech he proposed a series of resolutions, pledging ourselves to strict neutrality, and opposing the quartering of troops on Kentucky soil by either of the belligerent powers. (See these resolutions adopted by our large crowd, composed of men of both political parties, without a dissenting voice, only some four or five refusing to vote, among this number was the Captain of our Union Home Guards, Mr. Cooper also spoke at Parnessville, in this county, on last Monday, to some 800 or a 1000 persons, and he informs us his resolutions were there adopted without a dissenting voice. Thus the people of Wayne county have again pledged themselves to neutrality, and we assure you that it is the determined intention of a vast majority of the people to stand by their pledge even to the bitter end.

In his speech at this place Mr. Cooper suggested that the two companies of Home Guards at this place, the one composed of so-called Union men, the other of Southern Rights men, unite and drill under a white banner, significant of peace. This was also agreed to by the Captain of our Union Home Guards and three or four others also dissenting. At the conclusion of the speech, both companies were paraded in the public square—our (peace company) bearing aloft a banner of pure white, which was prepared during the speaking, with the single inscription "Peace." Under this we invited the other company to parade, but strange to say they refused to do so, notwithstanding nearly every member of the company had just voted so to do. So a fusion was not brought about, and as they have since received 200 Lincoln guns, of course we can never unite with them.

When their company was organizing, it was announced, time and again, upon our streets, that "no d—l secessionist (peace) men" should become a member of it. "If they would not permit us to go with them, if we had desired it, neither would they come to us. So if the existence of two companies of home guards in our midst, should unfortunately create any disturbance, which God forbid, let the curse be upon their own heads. All will yet be well with us in Wayne: a vast majority of the prominent men of the county are now with us, and we are gaining strength and making friends daily. The people are beginning to behold us in our true light, and see that we are indeed the peace party, and we are bound to triumph."

We see that the State Central Committee have recommended the holding of mass meetings in each Congressional district in the State; and as a better state of feeling exists in this county than any other in the Fourth District, we claim that we are of right entitled to the meeting. Go on with your good begun work, and the blessings of posterity will be yours. Respectfully,

OCCASIONAL.

The Battle of Kanawha.

The following is an extract of a letter from an eminent gentleman, dated Maysville, August 31:

"From boats which have just landed here from Charleston, Va., we have the gratifying intelligence that Tyler's command, consisting of about two thousand troops, have all been cut up, or taken prisoners by Gen. Floyd, except two hundred and fifty, who succeeded in making their way from the scene of the battle to Charleston. A gentleman on one of the boats, who formerly lived here, says he was in Charleston when the whipped and discomfited fugitives arrived, and that they came in with much disorder, without arms, hats, or shoes, and many of them with their clothes torn into very tatters. The telegraphic accounts of this last disaster are studied falsehoods, intended to deceive the public, both by exaggerating the force of the Confederates, and diminishing the loss of the Federals. When will the mad tyrant be taught to know that the South cannot be subjugated, and how many lives will be allowed to sacrifice before he learns what all the world beside himself must now know, that he can never succeed!"

The Position of England—Possible Recognition of the Confederate States.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Washington on Tuesday as follows:

"Mr. Adams, minister at St. James's, writes that in the British mind the independence of the rebels is fully admitted as a military and political necessity; that their acknowledgment by England is but a question of time and prudent courtesy. That while Britain is impatient to get cotton from the South in exchange for manufactured goods, she is anxious not to lose Northern markets, and is unwilling to part with her hope of breaking down the Morrill tariff by the same means with which she claimed the North by the Walker tariff, and that two or three more successes like that of Bull Run would entitle the slaveocracy to immediate recognition."

The Tribune, in an editorial comment on the above, remarks:

"Advices from our Minister in London indicate a certain if not speedy recognition of the Confederate States as an independent power by the British government. But there is in this nothing to surprise or discourage. The tendencies of the British government have not been a secret. The successor failure of the Jeff Davis rebellion depends on its power at home, not on the favor with which it may be regarded abroad. A recognition by Great Britain would doubtless give it a certain degree of moral support, but would neither feed nor clothe its armies. Wait a little, and we may have news to send abroad that will neutralize the influences of that on which the British Ministry is now disposed to act. We expect no favor from Europe, and have sought none."

The Tribune has the foregoing news "expressed exclusively." No other of the "sensational" papers of New York have a word of it.

Peace Meeting in Rockcastle.

The following are the proceedings of a meeting of the peace, and anti-war, and anti-tax party of Rockcastle county, held in Mt. Vernon on Monday, August 23d, 1861. On motion, Major Jack Adams was called to the chair, and Nathan Whitaker appointed Secretary, whereupon J. Newcum offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is proposed by the friends of peace to hold a peace convention in Frankfort, on the 10th September next, to devise some means to bring the destructive and ruinous war in which the country is now engaged to a speedy close,

Resolved, That we approve the time and place of holding said convention, and also heartily approve its objects, and sincerely hope that some good may be obtained by its wise and deliberate counsel, and that our beloved Commonwealth may be kept out of, and saved from the horrors of civil war. We are opposed to secession, opposed to coercion, bitterly opposed to this war, and in favor of neutrality.

2d. That we are opposed to the burdensome and oppressive tax laid upon the people for the support of this ruinous and unnecessary war, in which our once happy and prosperous country is engaged.

3d. That Wm. M. Smith, Jack Adams, N. Whitaker, Dr. Wm. A. Brown, Wm. H. H. H. Wallis, Wm. Hunt, Ben. R. P. Langford, Liberty Langford, J. Newcum, and all other persons of Rockcastle county opposed to the present war, and the war tax levied on the people for its support, and in favor of peace and neutrality, are appointed delegates to said convention.

4th. That the Frankfort Yeoman be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

JACK ADAMS, Chairman.

N. WHITAKER, Secretary.

Peace Meeting in Morgan County.

A large Peace and Anti-Tax meeting of all parties was held in West Liberty, Morgan county, Kentucky, on Monday, August 26, 1861, (being county court day.) Judge Robt. C. Day was called to the Chair and Jos. M. Davidson appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting having been explained by A. J. May, on motion, the Chair appointed the following committee of ten gentlemen, the first five of the Union party, and the last five of the States Rights party, to-wit: Thos. D. Perry, Col. Henry Lewis, Wm. Prater, Isaac Adams, and A. M. Gordon. A. J. May, Wm. Lykins, Isaac Cortie, Josiah Carpenter, and George D. Phillips to report what they might see proper for the consideration of the meeting. Said Committee, after an absence of some time, reported the following memorial to the Legislature of Kentucky, which was heartily indorsed without a dissenting voice, to-wit:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Your petitioners, voters of the county of Morgan and State of Kentucky, irrespective of party, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that, in their opinion, the State of Kentucky not having been responsible in any degree for the inception or prosecution of the unhappy war now devastating the land; but, on the contrary, having ever asserted and endeavored to maintain the position of neutrality, and having used and being yet desirous to exert every means in her power to effect an adjustment of the difficulties between the contending sections, should not be forced to bear any portion of the expenses incurred by either of the belligerent parties.

They further represent that the embargo laid upon their trade has utterly prostrated every department of business as to render almost impossible the collection of a tax sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the State government.

They therefore urgently petition your honorable body to record your solemn protest against the heavy tax imposed by the late Federal Congress upon the citizens of Kentucky, to see every appliance in your power to prevent the collection of the same, and respectfully to refuse the assumption by the State of Kentucky of the quota of said tax apportioned to the citizens of said State; and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to obtain signatures to the above petition in said county of Morgan, to-wit: Col. H. H. Lewis, Isaac Adams, Wm. Lykins, Wm. W. Cox, Joel H. Davis, James R. Cox, James K. Hunter, and Wm. H. Vansant.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Kentucky Yeoman for publication, and that all papers in favor of peace in the State be requested to publish them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. C. DAY, Chmn.

J. M. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

The following note of Gen. Crittenden explodes one of the sensation accusations made by the Irrepressible press against the State Guard:

[From the Louisville Democrat.]
FRANKFORT, Aug. 29, 1861.

MESSERS. HARNEY, HUGHES, & Co.:

Gentlemen: I have issued no order to the State Guard, since the general order published. I believe in your paper about two months ago, and which, if my memory serves me, you commended. Desiring to know if my order had been issued without my knowledge, I called upon the Governor, and was informed by him that he had given no such order as you mention in your paper, nor, indeed, any order whatever to the State Guard.

Respectfully, &c.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Brigadier General K. S. G.

A NEW CABINET.—The New York Leader

has the following important announcement:

"We learn from a source entitled to the highest credit, that a reorganization of the Cabinet will take place within the next ten days, and most probably before the close of the coming week, on the basis of giving representation to Mr. Lincoln's Council Board to all supporters of the Union, wholly irrespective of their past or present political convictions on points subordinate to the one great aim of maintaining intact and at whatever sacrifice, our existence as a Nation."

The Leader give the following as

MEMBERS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary of State—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Secretary of War—Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

Secretary of the Navy—N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—August Belmont, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Attorney General—Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—Scuyler Colfax, of Indiana.—*Brooklyn News.*

There cannot and there never will be again in what once formed the United States, as long as slavery exists in the South. This is the decree of God himself, who has declared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong!!

To talk of peace, therefore, as long as slavery exists on this continent, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable!!

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS DURING OVER-TERM EXPIRES IN 1863.

1. Boyle, Cline, and Adair—J. L. Alexander.
2. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.
3. Harland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Samuel H. Jones.
4. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.
5. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.
6. Floyd, Johnson, Morgan, and Pike—George Deems.
7. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. Bellaven.
8. Madison and Garrard—George Deems.
9. Whitely, Laurel, Knaz, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.
10. Christian and Todd—A. G. Glenn.
11. Calloway, Trigg, and Marshall—R. T. Baker.
12. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.
13. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—J. M. Johnson.
14. Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall.
15. Jefferson Co., 7th and 8th wards of City—C. D. Fennelaker.
16. Harlan and Bath—John A. Trail.
17. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rhea.
18. 6 Wards City Louisville—James Speed.
19. Hart, Green, and Taylor—Clifton J. Walton.

SENATORS ELECTED IN 1861.

1. Henderson, Davies, and McLean—Wm. Anthony.
2. Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.
3. Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson—John B. Bruwer.
4. Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, and Pike—John E. Fick.
5. Clark and Madison—J. H. G. Bush.
6. Palmetto, Wayne, and Clinton—M. B. Butler.
7. Estill, Gentry, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell—Walter Chiles.
8. Union and Hopkins—Ben. P. Cissell.
9. Laurel, White, Rockcastle, and Knaz—Milton J. Cook.
10. Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt—R. H. Field.
11. Kenton and Boone—John E. Fick.
12. Perry, Brinkley, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay—Thos. T. Gurrard.
13. Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin—J. Kemp Goodloe.
14. Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—Wm. C. Grier.
15. Owen, Carroll, and Trimble—Samuel Lusk.
16. Garrard, Casey, and Lincoln—Martin P. Marshall.
17. Crittenden, Livingston, and Caldwell—D. W. McGowan.
18. Owen, Butler, and Mollenburg—Henry H. Melcher.
19. Nelson, Lavee, and Spencer—Wm. B. Read.
20. Scott and Fayette—James F. Robinson.
21. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Wards of Louisville—A. B. Sample.
22. Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben. Spalding.
23. Shelby, Henry, and Oldham—Wm. C. Whitaker.
24. Jessamine, Mercer, and Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington.
25. Logan and Warren—George Wright.

DISTRICT NOT NAMED IN THE APPOINTMENT ACTS OF 1854-60.

23. Pulaski and Lincoln—Smith, Berry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNION MEN.

1. Adair—F. J. Eigner.
2. Allen—J. W. Heeter.
3. Bracken—F. L. Cleveland.
4. Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor.
5. Bath—V. B. Young.
6. Breckinridge—Alf. Allen.
7. Bourbon—J. H. Clay.
8. Boone—J. Calvert.
9. Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.
10. Boyle—W. C. Anderson.
11. Bullitt—W. J. Hendy.
12. Clay—A. T. White.
13. Crittenden—John W. Hine.
14. Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England.
15. Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller.
16. Christian and Rowan—Geo. P. Indexter.
17. Campbell—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.
18. Clarke—Jno. B. Huston.
19. Davies—Geo. H. Yeaman.
20. Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis.
21. Franklin—R. C. Anderson.
22. Fayette—R. A. Buckner.
23. Fayette—L. W. Andrews.
24. Grant—Wm. S. Rankin.
25. Garrard—Alexander Lusk.
26. Green—D. P. Sears.
27. Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin.
28. Greenup—Wm. C. Ireland.
29. Hopkins—Dr. John Ray.
30. Hart—P. L. Mazy.
31. Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell.
32. Hardin—B. R. Young.
33. Henry—J. Press Sparks.
34. Henderson—Milton Young.
35. Jefferson—Jno. H. Harney.
36. Jessamine—Geo. S. Shunklin.
37. Knaz—Jno. W. Anderson.
38. Kenton—Jno. W. Fennell and G. Clay Smith.
39. Louisville City—J. C. Beaman, N. Wolfe, J. Tevis.
40. W. P. Boone.
41. Laurel and Rockcastle—E. B. Bachellor.
42. Lavee—A. A. Rapier.
43. Lewis—M. Thomas.
44. Lincoln—John C. Cooper.
45. Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings.
46. Meade—M. N. Carr.
47. Meade—Henry Griffith.
48. Mollenburg—Jos. Rickets.
49. Mercer—Elijah Ghabhart.
50. Marion—J. R. Thomas.
51. Mason—Harrison Taylor and M. Smith.
52. Montgomery and Powell—Thos. Turner.
53. Morgan—Daniel E. Downing.
54. Madison—C. F. Burnam.
55. Nicholas—J. W. Campbell.
56. Oldham—R. T. Jacob.
57. Ohio—Remus Gibson.
58. Pendleton—W. A. Braun.
59. Pulaski—Thos. Z. Morrow.
60. Russell and Casey—J. M. C. Lisenby.
61. Shelby—Jno. B. Cochran.
62. Spencer—Robert Cochran.
63. Simpson—J. M. Henry.
64. Taylor—Joseph H. Chandler.
65. Todd—Urban E. Kennely.
66. Woodford—Zeh. Ward.
67. Warren—J. R. Underwood.
68. Wayne—J. S. Vaninkle.
69. Whitely—Hugh F. Finley.
70. Washington—Wm. H. Hays—75.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

Anderson—Vincent Abo.

Brinkitt and Morgan—J. Gurdner.

Burton—John S. Barlow.

Ballard—Wm. M. Coffee.

Calloway—Daniel Matthews.

Caldwell—W. H. Edmunds.

Carroll—J. C. Lindsay.

Floyd and Johnson—Jno. M. Elliott.

Gallatin—A. R. Chambers.

Graves—A. R. Boone.

Hancock—W. L. Bush.

Harrison—Lucius Deane.

Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth.

Lyon and Livingston—G. R. Morritt.

Nelson—G. Murphy.

Owen—F. F. Baras.

Pike and Letcher—David May.

Rockcastle—Wm. Johnson.

Trimble—R. M. Garriott.

Trigg—John W. Spaine.

Union—R. S. Gaines.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1861.

In obedience to law, the Senate met to-day at 12 o'clock, when the Senate was called to order by the Clerk, Mr. Wickliffe.

Mr. DESHAVEN offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, In the apportionment of representation of the Senatorial Districts of Kentucky, a difficulty has arisen as to what districts are entitled to elect Senators in the year 1861; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following Senators be sworn in to take seats in the Senate, there being no controversy about their rights to seats either in regard to the number, territory, or the district they represent:

Wm. Anthony, Walter Chiles, T. C. Garrard, J. K. Goodloe, Wm. C. Grier, M. P. Marshall, W. B. Read, James F. Robinson.

Which was adopted.

Mr. GLENN moved that Mr. Speed be sworn in. Mr. S. was elected for the unexpired term of Mr. Rousseau. Mr. S. was sworn in.

Several other Senators were sworn in.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution appointing a committee to inquire who were entitled to seats under the new apportionment.

Mr. CISELL offered a substitute.

Both resolution and substitute were withdrawn, when, by agreement with Mr. Alexander,

Mr. CISELL offered a resolution naming Messrs. T. F. Marshall, Chambers, Read, Alexander, and Rhea. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 2, 1861.

This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the members elect to the House of Representatives assembled in their Hall at the Capitol, in Frankfort.

At 12 o'clock M., Clinton McClarty, Esq., Clerk of the last House of Representatives, proceeded to organize the House.

The Clerk then called the names of the members elect, all of whom appeared at the Clerk's desk, where the constitutional oath of office was duly administered by Hon. G. W. Gwin, Mayor of the city of Frankfort, except Messrs. Matthews, Silvertooth, and Merritt, who were absent.

ORGANIZATION.

Speaker.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. R. A. Buckner, of Fayette county.

Mr. DESHA nominated John S. Barlow, of Warren county.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. R. A. Buckner, were—

Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, William P. Boone, Brann, Burnham, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Fennell, Gabbart, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, McHenry, Means, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindester, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigley, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanhook, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—73.

Those who voted for Mr. J. S. Barlow, were—

Messrs. Ashe, A. R. Boon, Burnes, Bush, Chambers, Colles, Dosh, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, King, Lindsey, May, Murphy, Spalding—21.

Mr. BUCKNER having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected, and

Messrs. ANDREWS and DESHA conducted the Speaker elect to the Chair.

Mr. Speaker (BUCKNER), in taking the Chair, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the House.

The SPEAKER elect said: He accepted the trust confided to him with gratitude, but at the same time with diffidence. The honor was more gratifying than anything could be, save the consciousness of meriting it. He would bring to the discharge of his duties an earnest and sincere desire to fulfill them faithfully and impartially, and he hoped he would be met by a corresponding generosity on the part of the House. They were entering upon their duties at a period of great peril to the State, and questions of very exciting character might come before them, but if the dignity of legislation and decorum of debate which have heretofore distinguished the body should still characterize it, their labors might happily be directed to such action as would relieve the State from its perils, and bring back that fraternal feeling which had made our people happy at home and respected abroad.

Clerk.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. W. T. Samuels, of Hardin county.

Mr. CHAMBERS nominated Mr. C. McClarty, of Daviess county.

Mr. SAMUELS having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Clerk, and being present, the oath required by law was administered to him.

Door-keeper.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. Anderson Gray, of Grayson county.

Mr. BARLOW nominated Mr. Jno. M. Helm, of Franklin county.

The vote being taken, and Mr. Gray having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Door-keeper. Being present, the oath required by law was administered to him.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. J. L. Smalley, of Mercer county, and no other nominations being made, Mr. Smalley was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms; being present, he took the oath required by law.

Assistant Clerk.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. J. D. Lyne, of Henderson county.

Mr. EWING nominated Mr. Sam. C. Sayres, of Franklin county.

The vote being taken, and Mr. Lyne having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Assistant Clerk; being present he appeared and took the oath required by law.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. TEVIS offered a resolution adopting the rules of the last session, and ordering the usual number of copies to be printed, which was adopted.

Also—A resolution appointing Messrs. TEVIS, ELLIOTT, and TURNER, as a committee to inform the Senate that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business.

Adopted.

Mr. HUSTON—A resolution directing the SPEAKER to invite the resident ministers of Frankfort to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer. Adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

(From the Nashville Union and American.)
Public Meeting—Resolutions of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Pursuant to public notice, a large meeting of citizens assembled yesterday morning at the Court-house, for the purpose of considering the relations of Kentucky and Tennessee.

On motion by J. B. Pittman, Esq., His Honor, Mayor Cheatham, was called to the Chair, and H. K. Walker requested to act as Secretary.

Hon. Andrew Ewing addressed the meeting briefly in regard to the object for which it was convened. He said the people of Tennessee deeply desired no conflict with Kentucky—that they knew of no ground for such a conflict. They had every confidence in the patriotism of the masses of that State, and made no pretense of questioning their right to determine for themselves their own position.

He believes, however, if the people of Kentucky were obliged to decide the question whether they would fight for Tennessee against her, they would decide to fight for her by an overwhelming majority. Unfortunately that people were not permitted to decide. The policy of the Lincoln Administration seems to be to provoke a struggle on the border of Kentucky and Tennessee, probably for the purpose of diverting our forces from Virginia. Our people are anxious to avoid this conflict, and had assembled to-day to say to the people of Kentucky, if this war is to come, Kentucky must make it. We are friendly and desire to remain so, only asking of Kentucky, if she cannot go with us, that she maintain her neutrality inviolate, and not permit the formation of Federal camps in her territory, and the transmission of Federal soldiers, arms, and munitions, across her territory to invade Tennessee.

Mr. Ewing concluded by moving the appointment of a committee of five to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Assembly on the matter presented, and the Chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. A. Ewing, N. Hobson, F. R. Rains, Isaac Paul and H. S. Foote.

The committee having retired, Dr. W. K. Bowling, being loudly called, took the stand and addressed the meeting at some length, in an eloquent and interesting speech. He spoke in feeling words of his love for the proud and gallant State of Kentucky, outlived the warlike spirit of her people as exhibited upon every occasion since the close of American liberty had been involved, and assured his hearers that however unpropitious the signs might be now, that the hearts and hands of the people of Kentucky, must, eventually, and very soon, be in full sympathy and co-operation with the cause of Southern Independence—really as much her cause as ours. He explained her peculiar position, and the strong influences which had operated to place her in her present attitude.

The remarks of Prof. B. were listened to with great pleasure by the large assembly, and solicited the warmest endorsement.

The committee on resolutions returned, and through their Chairman, Hon. Andrew Ewing, reported as follows:

The people of Tennessee, deeply impressed with the suffering and distress likely to arise from a hostile collision between their forces and those of Kentucky, earnestly desire in this hour of calmness to express their strong conviction that such a struggle should be avoided. Born from the same ancestry, entering the Federal Union at the same time, fighting side by side against the Indians, the British, and the Mexicans, generally concurring in our Federal policy, and united geographically and socially by the closest connections and ties, it will be a deplorable result for us to sever our association by war and bloodshed. We firmly believe that no reasonable ground exists for the production of such a calamity.

Tennessee deemed it her right and duty to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, and ally herself with the rest of the South; but has strongly declared her neutrality in this contest; that she would not, as a State, furnish aid to either side, or permit the occupation of her soil by the armed troops of either of the belligerents, hoping that she might thus act as mediator, and if this were impossible, at least save her people from the horrors of war.

We were deeply grieved that the people of Kentucky did not go with us into this contest, but have never for one moment doubted or denied her right to decide upon her own proper position. We have faithfully endeavored to aid her in maintaining her neutrality; we have restrained our troops from entering her territory; giving no countenance to any raids on her borders; kept up friendly intercourse with her people, and used no harsh or menacing language as to her conduct or action. We rejoice to believe that this course has been marked and appreciated by the masses of the Kentucky people, and our firm determination, if the authorities of her State will adhere firmly and strictly to her neutrality, that we will continue this feeling and conduct to the end of this civil strife. It is a matter of deep regret, however, that within the last few weeks the wicked Administration of Mr. Lincoln appears determined to precipitate Kentucky into a conflict with Tennessee. It has appointed a General in its service to proceed to Kentucky, and there organize a Federal army; it has ordered a determination, through Congress and the Executive, to send men and arms to malcontents in East Tennessee; and it has already organized and encamped forces on the soil of Kentucky. There are many citizens of Kentucky who seem willing to aid in arming East Tennesseans to fight us, and even to fight by their side, if necessary.

We deem it highly proper amidst these threatening demonstrations, for us to deprecate the installation of war—to call loudly upon Kentucky not thus to be driven from the ground she so solemnly occupied, and not rashly to sever the chords that have so long united our people. We know that the reputation of our State for courage will enable us to make this solemn appeal without any misunderstanding of the motive which impels us to action; therefore,

Resolved, That we desire that the authorities of our Government should continue carefully to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, unless her Government or people shall voluntarily abandon this position.

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Gov. Foote accompanied the resolution with some remarks touching the state of the public mind in East Tennessee—spoke of the apprehensions, which all had felt one time, of trouble, there, and the happy disappearance of these, and the desire to remain so, only asking of Kentucky, if she cannot go with us, that she maintain her neutrality inviolate, and not permit the formation of Federal camps in her territory, and the transmission of Federal soldiers, arms, and munitions, across her territory to invade Tennessee.

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